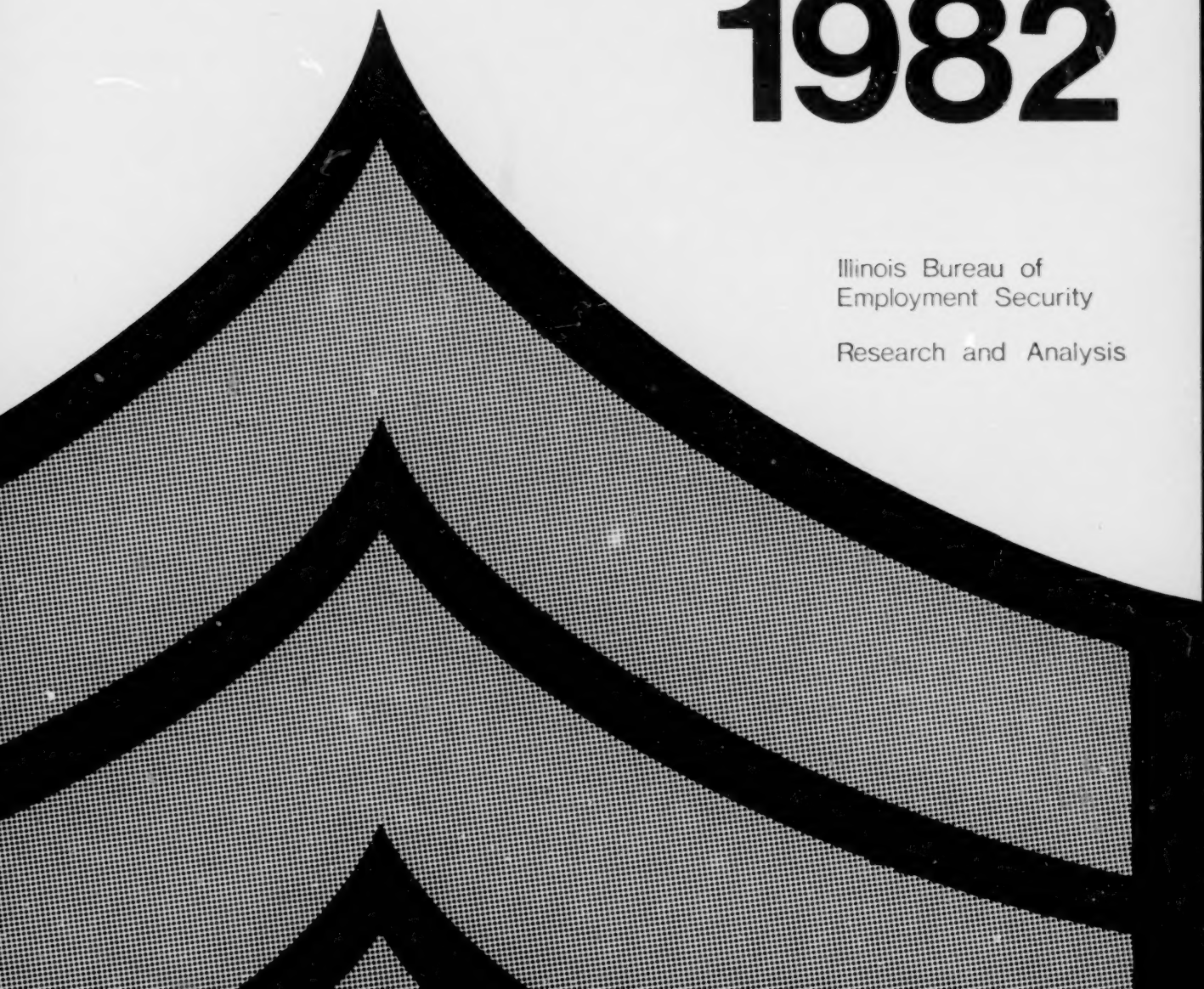
VETERANS in ILLINOIS 1982



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VETERANS IN ILLINOIS

1982

STATE OF ILLINOIS

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VETERANS IN ILLINOIS

1982

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INTRODUCTION

Veterans in Illinois is part of an annual series of reports on special segments of the Illinois labor force. The other segments which will be addressed during fiscal year 1982 are handicapped (published in November 1981), and youth in Illinois. Each of these reports will present in a single publication all currently available data on these segments, provided the data are pertinent and relevant to the situation in Illinois. These data are then evaluated and analyzed so that the characteristics, problems, and special circumstances of these special segments of the Illinois labor force can be addressed.

The total veteran population in the U.S. is estimated at 30,129,000. Over the past five years the total number of veterans has increased less than two percent, or about 0.4 percent per year. This very low rate of growth in the number of veterans is due to very low levels of inductions or enlistments. Currently, the number of servicemen and women on active duty is the lowest in thirty years. Thus, the number of possible discharges into civilian life is much lower than in the past.

World War II veterans are still the largest single segment of the veteran population. Next in size are Vietnam Era and then Korean Conflict. This has had the effect of keeping the average age for all veterans at about 48 years of age. Typically, older men have fewer unemployment problems than younger men. In addition, veterans usually have lower unemployment rates than men who are not veterans. The combination of veteran status and age has resulted in veteran unemployment slightly lower than the average for men who are not veterans. Veteran unemployment is expected to increase during the balance of the current fiscal year, through September 1982, however it will stay just below the overall rate for all persons.

The total number of veterans in civilian life will not increase substantially during the remainder of the 1980's. New discharges (veterans) will be offset by reductions in older veteran groups, from World War I and World War II.

NATIONAL DATA

Total civilian veteran population in the U.S. for 1981 is estimated at 30,129,000 ex-servicemen. About two-fifths of these veterans served during World War II, making this period of service the largest source of veterans. The chart below shows the relative size of each veteran segment, by period of active service, in comparison to other periods of service.

Chart 1

U.S. VETERAN POPULATION
6/30/81

World War II veterans outnumber the next largest veteran segment, Vietnam Era, by 44 percent, or about 3 to 2. The ratio rises to 5 to 2 for Korean Conflict veterans, and 50 to 2 for World War I. There were more than 16 million servicemen during World War II, and about three-fourths of them are veterans today. Because of their large numbers, World War II veterans will continue to dominate, for the next fifteen years. The mini-table below summarizes several characteristics for each major period of service that included hostilities.

U.S. TOTALS

Period of Service	Dates	Number who Served*	% of Male Population	Current Number of Veterans*	Veterans as a % of # Served	Average Age
World War I	1917-18	4,744	9% (1915)	482	10%	85
World War II	1940-47	16,354	20% (1940)	12,301	75%	60
Korea	1950-55	5,764	7% (1950)	4,647	81%	49
Vietnam	1965-75	8,811	8% (1970)	8,510	97%	33

* in thousands.

Source: Population data from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1980; military/veteran data from the Veterans Administration.

World War II's large scale involvement of the male populace can be expressed in another way. In order to reach the 16 million figure, inductions would have averaged 148,000 per month of hostilities. On the other hand, the Vietnam Era's longer duration would have reduced a monthly average to 66,000 servicemen.

World War II veterans have been decreasing in number every year for the past 30 years. By 1996 there will be about 8.4 million veterans from World War II. (This estimate was derived by applying the appropriate mortality rate to the surviving number of veterans for each of the intervening years.) This is about the same number of veterans from the Vietnam Era who are in civilian life today. Thus, characteristics of the U.S. veteran population will continue to be influenced by World War II veterans for the near future.

In the Statistical Appendix, Table 1 shows veteran population by period of service for the years from 1950 to 1981. The current distribution of the civilian veteran population was shown in the pie chart (Chart 1) on page 2. Table 2, in the Statistical Appendix, lists all the states, and the District of Columbia, and shows the veteran population by period of service for each of the 51 areas.

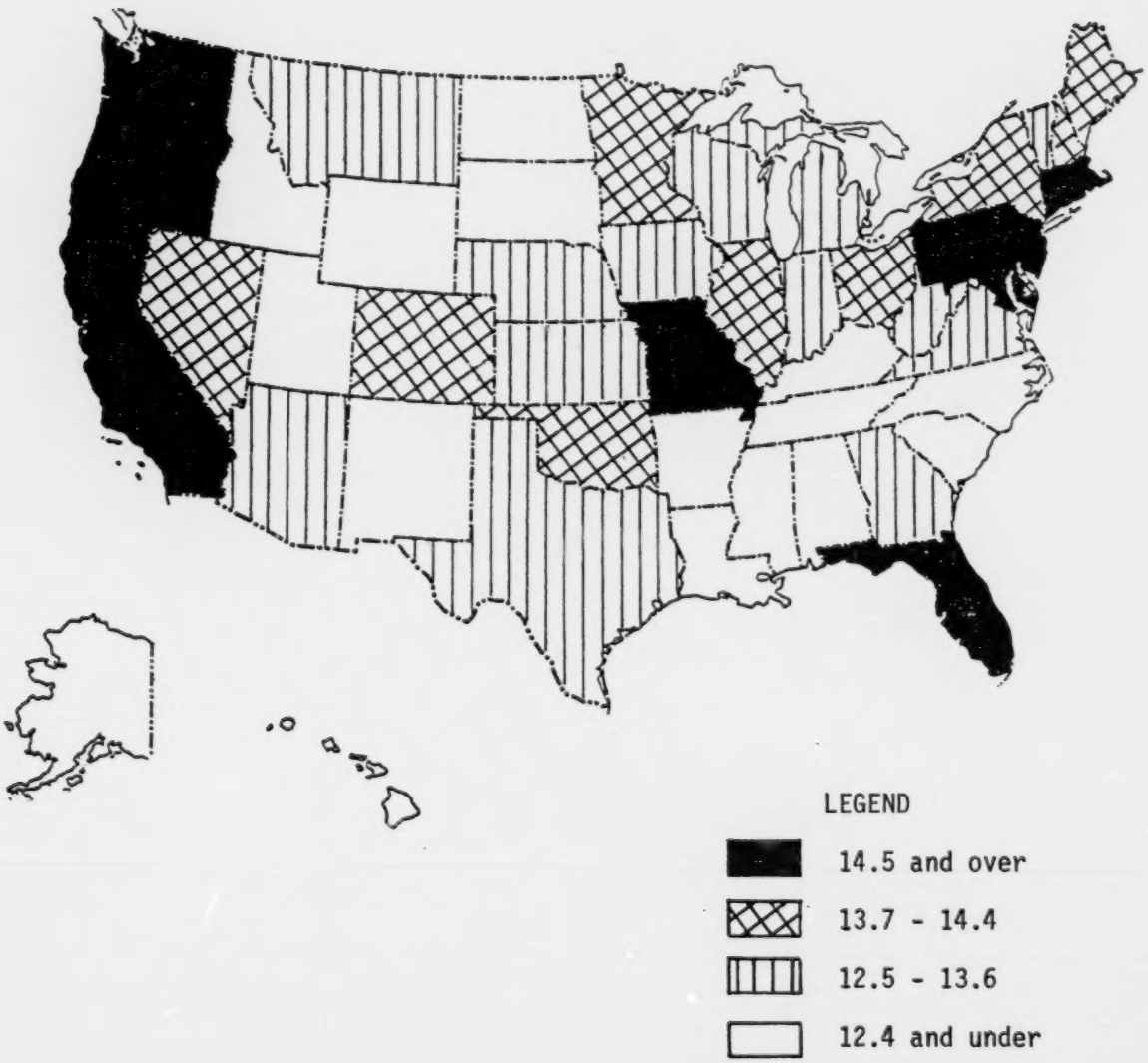
The overall distribution of veterans by state approximates the distribution of the general population, by state. That is, each state has about the same proportion of the veteran population as it does of the general population. Further, each state's veteran population has approximately the same distribution by period of service as does the U.S. total veteran population. Any variances with the overall national distribution are usually attributable to some special characteristic of the state. For example, in Florida the proportion of the state's veteran population which is from World War I or World War II is 49.4 percent of the state's total. Nationally, these two periods of service represent only about 42.4 percent of the total number of veterans. However, Florida has a large number of retirement communities and this special characteristic of the state accounts for the higher than average proportion of older veterans. On the other hand, Alaska has an unusually high proportion of younger veterans, from the Vietnam Era and from post-Vietnam. Nationally, these two periods of service represent about 32.1 percent of the civilian veteran population. In Alaska, they account for 42.5 percent of the state's total number of veterans. (Alaska also has the smallest veteran population of all the states.) Current employment opportunities in Alaska have attracted younger men with fewer responsibilities and have led to the disproportionately high representation of Vietnam Era and post-Vietnam veterans.

Employment opportunities also served as attractions to older veterans at the time they were discharged. That is why states such as New York, New Jersey,and Pennsylvania also have a higher than average proportion of World War II veterans. At the time they were discharged, employment opportunities were concentrated in such states.

The map on the opposite page shows the states' veteran populations per 100 persons. Twenty-two states exceed the national average of 13.7 veterans per 100 population; 29 states are below the average. States with the highest concentrations of veterans are also states with well established industrial/commercial bases; southwest and southern states have the lowest veteran concentrations. (Data used on the map are from Veteran Population, March 31, 1981, Office of the Controller, Reports and Statistics Service, Research Division.)

Veterans per 100 Population

U.S. Average = 13.7



Employment opportunities for veterans can be said to be slightly better than for their nonveteran counterparts if the only criterion used is the unemployment rate. Table 3, in the Statistical Appendix, shows the labor force status of veterans and nonveterans for the just ended fiscal year (October 1980 to September 1981). Only Vietnam Era veterans are included because this is the only veteran group which the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys.

The overall unemployment rate for Vietnam Era veterans (25 to 39 years old) was 5.8 percent; the rate for the corresponding non-veteran group was 6.1 percent. Overall, Black veterans had a lower unemployment rate than nonveterans (10.6 percent versus 11.4), whereas Whites were the same regardless of veteran status (5.4 percent).

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) further divides the veteran/nonveteran groups by age: 25 to 29, 30 to 34, and 35 to 39. Regardless of race, the younger and the older age subgroups had higher unemployment rates among Vietnam Era veterans than among nonveterans. Among nonveterans, the youngest age subgroup had the largest number of unemployed men; for veterans the largest number was in the middle age subgroup.

Regardless of veteran status, the lowest unemployment rates are found in the oldest age subgroup for both Whites and Blacks. For Vietnam Era veterans, there is almost a 100 percent difference between the oldest and youngest veterans' unemployment rates.

Veteran status appears to be of more value to Black Vietnam Era veterans than to Whites. The overall unemployment rate for Black veterans is lower than the corresponding rate for nonveterans, and Blacks represent a smaller proportion of the number of unemployed veterans (17.2 percent) than they do of nonveterans (22.8 percent).

The next section of this report focuses on the status of veterans in Illinois: population, geographic distribution, and occupational characteristics.

STATE DATA

Consistent with earlier censuses, Illinois ranked fifth among the states according to population estimates from the 1980 Census. Estimates of civilian veteran population also place Illinois as the fifth largest state. There are just over 1.5 million veterans living in Illinois. The chart below shows the relative size of each veteran segment, by period of service, in Illinois. For the most part, the distribution is the same as the national distribution of veterans: the largest segment is from World War II, followed by the Vietnam Era and the Korean Conflict. Illinois has a slightly larger proportion of its

Chart 2

ILLINOIS' VETERAN POPULATION
3/31/81

veteran population from the Korean Conflict (17.3 percent) than the U.S. total (15.4 percent).

	Total	World War I	World War II	Korea	Between Korea & Vietnam	Vietnam	Post-Vietnam
U.S. Total	100.0%	1.6	40.8	15.4	10.1	28.3	3.8
Illinois	100.0%	1.6	40.7	17.3	10.2	26.4	3.8

Source: U.S. Veterans Administration, 1981.

County veteran estimates are prepared by the U.S. Veterans Administration every five years and released about eighteen months later. The most current veteran data for Illinois' counties, therefore, is for 1979. These estimates are shown on Table 5 in the Statistical Appendix. When these estimates are compared to the 1980 Census counts, an average can be computed for the number of veterans per 100 persons. For Illinois that average is 13.5 veterans per 100 persons. About 20 percent of the state's counties have that same proportion or a higher proportion. All of these 21 counties are in or adjacent to an urban center. The map on the opposite page shows the geographic concentration of veterans by county. Urban areas (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas) have the bulk of the state's veteran population: 82.2 percent. This means that only 23 counties contain more than four-fifths of the state's veterans. (On Table 5, an asterisk denotes a county that is part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.)

As with the national data, the largest veteran segment in Illinois is from World War II. This is also the largest segment for nearly every county. There are only six counties where World War II veterans take second place. In each of these six counties there is an equal or larger number of Vietnam Era veterans. In most of these counties, the population growth rate from 1970 to 1980 was much higher than the rate for the state as a whole. Since younger persons are generally more mobile, geographically, than older people it is not surprising that there are large numbers of Vietnam Era veterans in these counties. Two of the counties are the sites of state universities (Western Illinois University and the University of Illinois-Champaign), which are attractive to younger persons especially Vietnam Era veterans who have not exhausted their educational benefits.

The highest concentrations of veterans were in Madison (15.7 per 100) and Vermilion (15.4) counties. Vermillion County is the site of a Veterans Administration hospital; Madison County includes a state university and is very near an Air Force base. The veteran concentrations, by county, are shown on Table 6, in the Statistical Appendix.

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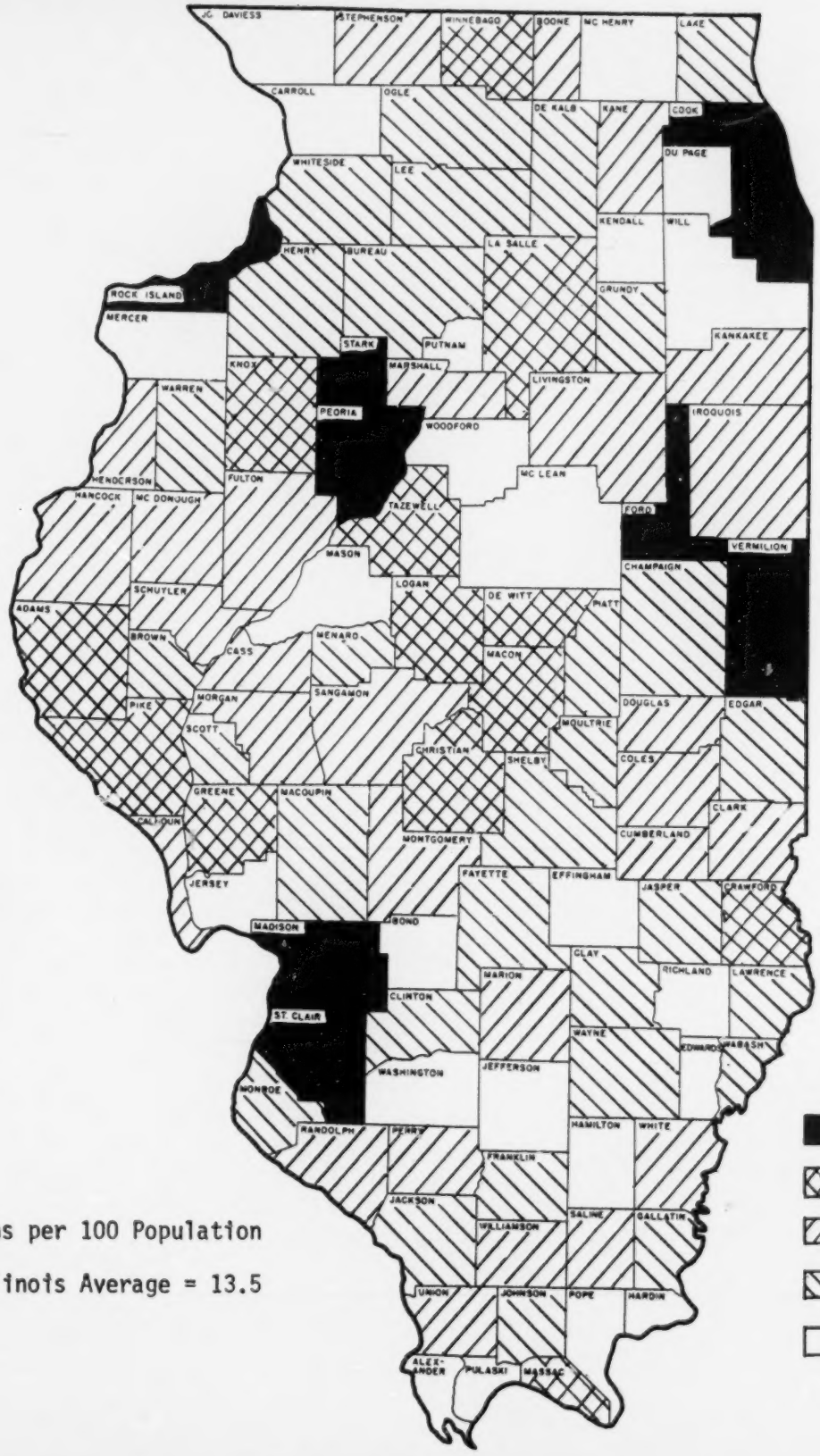

Veterans per 100 Population

Illinois Average = 13.5

(V.A. estimates for 1979 divided by Census estimates for 1980.)

The Illinois Job Service provides employment related services to all residents of the state. Wherever possible, veterans are accorded priority and every office has at least one staff member available who is responsible for veteran applicants.

Veteran applicants at Job Service offices are similar in characteristics to all male applicants. (Veterans will be compared to males because only about four percent of veteran applicants are women.) Table 7, in the Statistical Appendix, shows six characteristics for male applicants and veteran applicants. Veterans are predominately males. They have a smaller proportion of their total in younger age groups; slightly more than one-third of male applicants are under 25 years of age but only about 16 percent of veterans are in that group. This is consistent with the distribution by period of service for Illinois' veterans which showed that more than two-thirds had served prior to 1965 (the start of the Vietnam Era).

Slightly more than half of male applicants were White; more than two-thirds of veteran applicants were White. Veterans on the whole had smaller proportions of applicants in minority groups (Black and Other). Educational attainment shows the greatest variation from all males to veterans. About one-fourth of all veteran applicants had some post-secondary education. Nearly three-fourths of veterans had completed high school. Because veterans are also more heavily concentrated in older age groups, they have had more time than the average male applicant to add to their education. In addition, veterans have had education benefits which have made continuing their education after discharge more accessible than the same education would have been for all males.

There was very little difference between the proportions of males and of veterans that are "not working". Nearly all applicants were "not working". In general, veteran applicants followed the same overall distribution of their numbers on these characteristics as did male applicants, but for some of the characteristics veterans accentuated the high points of the their distribution. For example, veterans and men had more Whites than any other racial group among the applicant totals, but veterans had a higher proportion of Whites than did males. On education, veterans and men showed more than half had a high school diploma, but veterans had nearly three-fourths who had completed high school. Both the male and veteran groups had only a small proportion of their totals who were "working", but veterans had a slightly larger proportion.

The final characteristic on Table 7 shows veteran status. The data under this characteristic show that the veteran applicants in Illinois are over-represented on Vietnam Era. About one-fourth of the veteran population in the state served during the Vietnam Era, but one-third of the Job Service veteran applicants are classified as Vietnam Era veterans. This is consistent, however, with the age distribution of veteran applicants: one-half of Illinois Job Service veteran applicants were in the prime age group for Vietnam Era veterans, 25 to 39 years of age.

The work experience of all Job Service applicants, males, and veterans is shown on Table 8. Veterans have a higher proportion of their number from White Collar jobs than do male applicants. As seen on Table 7, they also have more education and are older than male applicants; it is more likely, then, that there are more veterans in the White Collar category. In general, veterans are more concentrated in higher skill job categories than all males. These categories include: Professional-Technical-Administrative, Managers-Officials, Machine Trades, Structural Work, and Motor Freight-Transportation.

In some Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) within Illinois, veterans have higher representation in White Collar jobs than they do statewide. Table 9, in the Statistical Appendix, shows the occupational distribution of veteran applicants by SMSA. In Champaign, Chicago, and Springfield SMSA's, veterans show an average of 31 percent in White Collar occupations. On the other hand, Decatur, Kankakee, and the Illinois section of St. Louis show a high proportion of veterans in Blue Collar occupations. In each of these areas, veterans follow the predominate pattern of the industrial/commercial mix that provides the economic base for the area.

Two SMSA's have an unusually high proportion of veterans among all male applicants (see Table 10, Statistical Appendix).In the Illinois section of St. Louis , more than one-third of the male applicants are veterans. The map on page 9 showed that this area also has a high concentration of veterans. In Springfield, 34.6 percent of the Job Service male applicants are veterans. However, the Springfield SMSA does not have above average representation from veterans in the general population; veterans do utilize the Job Service in greater proportions than other males. Each SMSA is different in the specific types of veterans who are more likely to use the Job Service. For example, Champaign has an unusually high proportion of Vietnam Era veterans who are under 35 years of age. Davenport-Rock Island-Moline has a disproprtionate number of "special" Vietnam Era veterans (those who served in Indochina or adjacent waters). And finally, the Champaign area has a larger proportion of veteran applicants who are disabled.

These differences present unique challenges to Job Service personnel, however every office has at least one staff member available who has been designated to assist veteran applicants. Often these specialists are themselves veterans, and all have experience with the employment-related problems of veterans.

CONCLUSIONS AND OUTLOOK

The number of veterans in civilian life will continue to grow modestly as recent enlistees fulfill the minimum period of active service and are discharged. The number of new veterans will more than offset declines in the numbers of veterans from earlier periods of service, such as World War I and World War II. The annual increases will small, probably less than a one percent increase in the U.S. total.

Unemployment among veterans will continue to be slightly lower than for all men, although there will be high unemployment through the end of fiscal year 1982, or through September of 1982. This is as a result of the national recession and not specifically related to veterans or to men.

In Illinois, veterans will continue to use the Job Service for employment-related assistance as they fight locally high unemployment. The current proportion of male Job Service applicants who are veterans is about 24 percent. This proportion will increase as the veteran unemployment rate catches up to the overall rate for men. Fortunately, the educational levels and occupational background of veterans will enhance their competitive position for employment opportunities.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN VETERAN POPULATION,
BY PERIOD OF SERVICE
U.S. TOTAL*

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	18,904	21,730	23,775	25,244	27,642	29,458	29,606	29,844	29,984	30,072	30,118	30,129
World War I	3,518	3,150	2,673	2,121	1,536	963	867	748	667	594	521	482
World War II	15,386	15,405	15,202	14,969	14,458	13,586	13,385	13,104	12,902	12,674	12,422	12,301
Korea	-	3,171	4,520	4,568	4,605	4,723	4,716	4,701	4,693	4,679	4,659	4,647
Between Korea & Vietnam	-	4	1,380	3,152	3,125	3,092	3,085	3,075	3,068	3,059	3,050	3,045
Vietnam	-	-	-	434	3,918	7,094	7,553	7,994	8,195	8,363	8,463	8,510
Post-Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	272	459	703	1,003	1,144

* Data through 1978 from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, subsequent data from the Veterans Administration: all data in thousands.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN VETERAN POPULATION,
BY STATE*

1981

	Total	World War I	World War II	Korea	Between Korea & Vietnam	Viet-nam	Post-Vietnam
U.S. Total	30,129	482	12,301	4,647	3,045	8,510	1,144
Alabama	421	6	164	74	44	118	15
Alaska	40	**	12	6	5	15	2
Arizona	342	6	139	50	33	101	13
Arkansas	275	6	120	38	25	77	9
California	3,348	46	1,400	519	323	933	127
Colorado	381	5	138	54	41	126	17
Connecticut	465	7	189	82	46	124	17
Delaware	80	1	32	8	12	23	4
Dist. of Columbia	96	1	42	21	10	19	3
Florida	1,369	34	642	190	119	342	42
Georgia	642	7	224	107	70	208	26
Hawaii	93	1	29	16	13	30	4
Idaho	106	2	42	14	12	32	4
Illinois	1,532	24	624	265	156	405	58
Indiana	729	11	276	112	77	220	33
Iowa	376	8	149	54	41	109	15
Kansas	311	7	131	43	30	89	11
Kentucky	413	7	171	62	42	118	13
Louisiana	450	7	182	77	45	123	16
Maine	155	3	66	20	17	44	5
Maryland	631	7	245	102	64	187	26
Massachusetts	869	15	351	141	85	244	33
Michigan	1,186	17	452	186	127	352	52
Minnesota	562	11	208	72	60	184	27
Mississippi	241	5	106	38	24	62	6

TABLE 2, con.

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN VETERAN POPULATION,
BY STATE*

1981

	Total	World War I	World War II	Korea	Between Korea & Vietnam	Viet-nam	Post-Vietnam
Missouri	710	13	292	110	70	199	26
Montana	100	2	41	12	13	28	4
Nebraska	202	4	78	28	22	62	8
Nevada	96	1	40	15	9	27	4
New Hampshire	127	2	52	16	16	36	5
New Jersey	1,106	16	473	186	111	283	37
New Mexico	137	2	56	20	15	39	5
New York	2,441	40	1,096	432	225	566	82
North Carolina	621	9	236	93	68	194	21
North Dakota	58	1	26	6	8	15	2
Ohio	1,475	22	594	219	153	424	63
Oklahoma	415	8	169	59	41	123	15
Oregon	391	7	165	48	38	117	16
Pennsylvania	1,739	28	754	260	170	462	65
Rhode Island	153	2	66	21	18	40	6
South Carolina	336	4	120	54	34	112	12
South Dakota	74	2	33	10	10	17	2
Tennesee	543	8	208	90	56	160	21
Texas	1,672	24	682	239	169	495	63
Utah	152	2	51	19	17	56	7
Vermont	64	1	25	7	7	21	3
Virginia	663	8	262	97	69	203	24
Washington	617	9	245	80	64	193	26
West Virginia	234	5	105	34	22	60	8
Wisconsin	594	12	231	83	63	179	26
Wyoming	45	1	20	5	4	13	2

* All data in thousands; Veteran Population, Veterans Administration, June 1981.

** Fewer than 0.5 thousand.

TABLE 3

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM ERA VETERANS
AND MALE NONVETERANS
U.S. TOTALS*

Fiscal Year 1981

	Vietnam Era Veterans			Nonveterans		
	Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Total, 25-39 years old	7,040	412	5.8%	15,293	931	6.1%
25-29	1,440	133	9.2	6,915	506	7.3
30-34	3,299	178	5.4	4,833	277	5.7
35-39	2,301	101	4.4	3,545	148	4.2
Whites, 25-39	6,368	341	5.4%	13,436	719	5.4%
25-29	1,259	105	8.3	6,136	400	6.5
30-34	3,008	151	5.0	4,204	206	4.9
35-39	2,100	85	4.0	3,096	113	3.6
Black & other, 25-39	672	71	10.6%	1,857	212	11.4%
25-29	181	28	15.5	779	106	13.6
30-34	291	27	9.3	629	71	11.3
35-39	201	16	8.0	449	35	7.8

* Employment and Earnings, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: all data in thousands.

TABLE 4

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN VETERAN POPULATION,
BY STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS*

1979

	Total	World War I	World War II	Korea	Between Korea & Vietnam	Vietnam	Post-Vietnam
Illinois, total	1,545.9	30.0	653.8	267.4	157.5	401.6	35.6
Bloomington-Normal SMSA	13.4	0.3	5.1	2.3	1.4	4.0	0.4
Champaign-Urabana SMSA	19.8	0.3	6.6	3.1	2.2	7.0	0.6
Chicago SMSA	975.8	17.2	424.1	168.2	98.1	246.6	21.9
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline SMSA	31.5	0.6	12.9	5.5	3.3	8.5	0.8
Decatur SMSA	18.3	0.4	7.7	3.1	1.9	4.9	0.4
Kankakee SMSA	12.9	0.3	5.0	2.4	1.4	3.6	0.3
Peoria SMSA	51.4	0.9	21.0	8.6	5.3	14.4	1.2
Rockford SMSA	38.8	0.6	15.0	6.6	3.9	11.5	1.0
Illinois Section of St. Louis SMSA	84.8	1.3	34.5	14.4	8.8	23.5	2.1
Springfield SMSA	24.8	0.6	10.9	4.2	2.5	6.2	0.5

*State and County Veteran Population, September, 1979; Research Monagraph 13; Reports and Statistics Service; Office of the Controller; Veterans Administration.

All data in thousands; may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABLE 5

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN VETERAN POPULATION,
BY COUNTY**

1979

	Total	World War I	World War II	Korea	Between Korea & Vietnam	Vietnam	Post-Vietnam
Illinois, total	1,545.9	30.0	653.8	267.4	157.5	401.6	35.6
Adams	10.3	0,4	4.1	1.7	1.0	2.8	0.2
Alexander	1.2	***	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	***
Bond	1.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	***
Boone*	3.7	***	1.3	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.1
Brown	0.7	***	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	***
Bureau	4.8	0.1	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.1
Calhoun	0.8	***	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	***
Carroll	2.1	***	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	***
Cass	1.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	***
Champaign*	19.8	0.3	6.6	3.1	2.2	7.0	0.6
Christian	5.0	0.2	2.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.1
Clark	2.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	***
Clay	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	***
Clinton*	3.9	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.1
Coles	6.9	0.2	2.5	1.0	0.7	2.3	0.2
Cook*	761.9	14.2	332.6	128.1	75.7	194.2	17.2
Crawford	2.8	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	***
Cumberland	1.4	***	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	***
DeKalb	9.0	0.2	3.0	1.7	1.0	2.9	0.3
DeWitt	2.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1
Douglas	2.5	***	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6	***
DuPage*	72.8	0.8	32.5	14.7	7.6	15.8	1.4
Edgar	2.7	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	***
Edwards	0.8	***	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	***
Effingham	3.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.1
Fayette	2.5	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	***
Ford	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	***
Franklin	5.1	0.2	2.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.1
Fulton	5.6	0.2	2.4	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.1
Gallatin	0.9	***	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	***
Greene	2.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1
Grundy	3.7	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.1
Hamilton	1.0	***	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	***
Hancock	3.1	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1

TABLE 5, con.

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN VETERAN POPULATION,
BY COUNTY**

1979

	Total	World War I	World War II	Korea	Between Korea & Vietnam	Vietnam	Post-Vietnam
Hardin	0.5	***	0.3	0.1	***	0.1	***
Henderson	1.2	***	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	***
Henry*	7.2	0.2	2.8	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.2
Iroquois	4.2	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.1
Jackson	7.5	0.1	2.2	1.0	0.8	3.0	0.3
Jasper	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	***
Jefferson	4.1	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.1
Jersey	2.5	***	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1
JoDavis	2.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	***
Johnson	1.1	***	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	***
Kane*	35.7	0.6	14.2	6.1	3.8	10.1	0.9
Kankakee*	12.9	0.3	5.0	2.4	1.4	3.6	0.3
Kendall	3.8	***	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.1
Knox	8.6	0.3	3.5	1.6	0.9	2.2	0.2
Lake*	53.4	0.8	23.7	9.0	5.3	13.4	1.2
LaSalle	15.3	0.3	6.5	2.8	1.6	3.8	0.3
Lawerence	2.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	***
Lee	4.4	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.1
Livingston	5.6	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.1
Logan	4.3	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1
McDonough	4.7	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.1
McHenry *	16.2	0.3	6.5	3.1	1.8	4.2	0.4
McLean *	13.4	0.3	5.1	2.3	1.4	4.0	0.4
Macon*	18.3	0.4	7.7	3.1	1.9	4.9	0.4
Macoupin	5.9	0.2	2.4	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.1
Madison	39.0	0.6	16.0	6.5	4.0	10.9	1.0
Marion	5.6	0.2	2.3	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.1
Marshall	1.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	***
Mason	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	***
Massac	2.1	***	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	***
Menard *	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	***
Mercer	2.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	***
Monroe *	2.4	***	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	***
Montgomery	4.1	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1

* County is part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.
** State and County Veteran Population, September, 1979; Research Monograph 13; Reports and Statistics Service; Office of the Controller; Veterans Administration.
*** Fifty or fewer.

TABLE 5, con.

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN VETERAN POPULATION,
BY COUNTY**

1979

	Total	World War I	World War II	Korea	Between Korea & Vietnam	Vietnam	Post-Vietnam
Morgan	4.8	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.1
Moultrie	1.7	***	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	***
Ogle	5.6	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.1
Peoria *	29.4	0.6	12.3	4.5	2.9	8.4	0.7
Perry	2.8	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1
Piatt	2.0	***	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	***
Pike	2.6	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.1
Pope	0.5	***	0.2	0.1	**	0.1	***
Pulaski	0.7	***	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	***
Putnam	0.8	***	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	***
Randolph	4.7	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.1
Richland	2.0	***	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	***
Rock Island*	24.4	0.4	10.1	4.1	2.5	6.7	0.6
St. Clair*	39.5	0.6	16.2	6.7	4.1	10.8	1.0
Saline	3.6	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1
Sangamon *	23.5	0.5	10.4	3.9	2.3	5.8	0.5
Schuyler	1.1	***	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	***
Scott	0.8	***	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	***
Shelby	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1
Stark	1.1	***	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	***
Stephenson	6.2	0.1	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.8	0.1
Tazewell*	18.5	0.2	7.3	3.5	2.0	5.0	0.4
Union	2.2	***	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	***
Vermilion	14.7	0.5	6.8	2.4	1.4	3.4	0.3
Wabash	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	***
Warren	2.6	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1
Washington	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	***
Wayne	2.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	***
White	2.2	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	***
Whiteside	7.8	0.2	3.0	1.4	0.8	2.2	0.2
Will*	35.9	0.5	14.6	7.2	3.9	8.9	0.8
Williamson	7.4	0.2	3.1	1.2	0.7	2.0	0.2
Winnebago*	35.1	0.6	13.7	5.9	3.7	10.3	0.9
Woodford*	3.6	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1

* County is part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.
** State and County Veteran Population, Setember, 1979; Research Mongraph 13; Reports and Statistics Service; Office of the Controller; Veterans Administration.
*** Fifty or fewer

TABLE 6

CIVILIAN VETERAN POPULATION PER 100 PERSONS,
COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS

County	Veterans per 100 Persons
All, Statewide	13.5
Adams	14.3
Alexander	9.9
Bond	11.0
Boone	12.9
Brown	12.0
Bureau	12.4
Calhoun	13.0
Carroll	11.3
Cass	12.7
Champaign	11.8
Christian	13.7
Clark	12.7
Clay	11.7
Clinton	12.0
Coles	13.0
Cook	14.5
Crawford	13.5
Douglas	12.6
DuPage	11.1
Edgar	12.4
Edwards	10.2
Effingham	9.7
Fayette	11.5
Ford	14.7
Franklin	11.9
Fulton	12.8
Gallatin	12.1
Greene	14.1
Grundy	12.2
Hamilton	10.6
Hancock	13.0
Hardin	9.8
Henderson	13.4
Henry	12.4
Iroquois	12.6
Jackson	12.2
Jasper	11.5
Jefferson	11.2
Jersey	12.1
JoDavies	10.1
Johnson	11.8
Kane	12.8
Kankakee	12.6
Kendall	10.2
Knox	14.0
Lake	12.1
LaSalle	14.0
Lawrence	14.0
Lee	12.1
Livingston	13.4
Logan	13.6
McDorough	12.6
McHenry	11.0
McLean	11.3
Macon	13.9
Macoupin	11.9
Madison	15.7
Marion	12.9
Marshall	12.8
Mason	9.7
Massac	14.1
Menard	11.8
Mercer	10.3
Monroe	12.1
Montgomery	12.9
Morgan	12.8
Moultrie	11.8
Ogle	12.0
Peoria	14.7
Perry	12.8
Piatt	11.8
Pike	13.8
Pope	10.9
Pulaski	8.3
Putnam	13.1
Randolph	13.3
Richland	11.3
Rock Island	14.7
St.Clair	14.9
Saline	13.1
Sangamon	13.3
Schuyler	12.9
Scott	12.4
Shelby	12.2
Stark	14.9
Stephenson	12.6
Tazewell	14.0
Union	13.3
Vermilion	15.4
Wabash	12.4
Warren	12.0
Washington	10.9
Wayne	12.1
White	12.5
Whiteside	11.8
Will	11.1
Williamson	13.1
Winnebago	14.0
Woodford	10.7

(V.A. estimates for 1979 divided by Census estimates for 1980.)

TABLE 7

CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN AND VETERANS REGISTERED
WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE*

September 30, 1981

	ALL MEN	ALL VETERANS
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%
SEX:		
Men	100.0%	95.7%
Women	-	4.3
AGE:		
under 25 years old	34.9%	16.2%
25 - 39	43.9	50.0
40 - 54	15.3	22.5
55 and over	5.9	11.3
RACE:		
White	56.1%	67.3%
Black	35.6	29.7
Other	8.3	3.0
EDUCATION:		
Less than High School	42.5%	27.9%
High School or more	57.5	72.1
More than High School	18.4	24.9
EMPLOYMENT STATUS:		
Working	3.4%	4.1%
Not working	96.6	95.9
VETERAN STATUS:		
Veteran	24.2%	100.0%
Vietnam Era veteran	8.2	33.5
under 35 years old	6.1	24.9

* Tables 06, C-06, D-06; Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

TABLE 8

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF APPLICANTS WITH WORK EXPERIENCE, REGISTERED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE*

September 30, 1981

	TOTAL	MALES	VETERANS
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White Collar	34.8	21.5	26.5
Profess-Tech-Admin-Manag.	9.6	10.2	13.3
Profess-Tech-Admin.	6.2	6.0	7.7
Managers-Officials	3.4	4.3	5.6
Clerical-Sales	25.2	11.3	13.2
Clerical	21.4	7.3	9.1
Sales	3.8	4.0	4.1
Blue Collar	43.4	63.4	60.9
Processing	3.8	4.9	3.7
Machine Trades	8.5	13.4	14.0
Bench Work	5.9	3.9	3.2
Structural Work	8.5	16.6	18.0
Miscellaneous	16.7	24.6	22.1
Motor Frght-Transport.	4.6	8.8	10.1
Packaging-Mater.Handlg.	11.2	14.3	10.2
Other and Misc.	0.9	1.5	1.8
Services	20.7	13.1	11.5
Farming-Fisheries-Forestry	1.1	2.0	1.1

* Table 96; Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

TABLE 9

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF VETERANS
REGISTERED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE,
BY STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS*

September 30, 1981

	Bloom-ington	Cham-paign	Chicago	Davnp-R.Isl-Moline	Decatur	Kanka-kee	Peoria	Rock-ford	Ill. Sec. S.Louis	Spring-field
SMSA as % of Illinois	1.0%	1.6%	47.7%	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	3.6%	3.5%	13.4%	3.1%
SMSA Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White Collar	25.0	32.2	29.9	23.5	21.6	21.0	25.8	27.1	22.3	30.4
Prof-Tech-Adm-Mngr.	13.0	16.3	13.6	12.5	14.4	9.9	13.4	15.3	12.0	18.5
Prof-Tech-Adm.	6.8	8.8	8.7	6.3	9.2	6.5	6.3	8.7	6.3	9.8
Mngr-Offic.	6.2	7.5	4.9	6.3	5.2	3.4	7.1	6.6	5.7	8.8
Clerical	7.1	9.4	12.1	6.5	5.2	8.0	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1
Sales	4.9	6.5	4.2	4.5	2.0	3.1	5.2	4.6	3.2	4.8
Blue Collar	60.5	55.0	56.3	65.8	68.1	69.1	62.3	62.8	67.7	52.6
Processing	3.2	3.5	3.7	2.9	1.1	3.1	3.3	2.5	6.2	1.7
Machine Trades	10.7	12.6	12.2	15.9	17.8	15.4	14.0	25.9	14.4	13.6
Bench Work	2.9	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.3	9.3	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.2
Structural Work	19.7	17.7	14.4	24.1	20.7	14.2	17.4	15.7	22.4	19.1
Motor Frght-Transp.	10.4	9.6	9.1	11.6	12.1	11.1	11.6	7.1	10.9	11.8
Pckg-Mtrl Hndlg.	13.6	7.7	13.3	8.0	14.1	16.0	13.8	8.9	11.5	5.2
Services	12.9	11.6	13.2	9.8	9.2	9.6	10.8	9.1	9.4	14.5
Farm-Fish-Forest.	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	2.5

*Tables 06 and 96; Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

TABLE 10

VETERAN STATUS OF APPLICANTS
REGISTERED WITH THE ILLINOIS JOB SERVICE*,
BY STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

September 30, 1981

	Bloom-ington	Cham-paign	Chicago	Davnp-R.Isl-Moline	Decatur	Kanka-kee	Peoria	Rock-ford	Ill. Sec. S.Louis	Spring-field
Total, all applicants	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Men as % of total	58.5	49.9	42.8	51.7	46.5	52.1	50.2	52.2	53.0	53.2
Veterans as % of total	16.2	12.7	9.3	10.2	8.3	9.7	15.5	13.9	18.2	18.4
Veterans as % of men	27.7	25.5	21.6	19.8	17.9	18.6	30.8	26.6	34.4	34.6
Total, all veterans	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Disabled	1.2	4.7	3.0	3.8	1.3	0.9	2.5	2.7	3.7	1.5
Special**	10.3	13.1	8.1	16.2	8.6	8.8	12.3	12.9	14.6	13.9
Vietnam Era	32.7	43.9	26.6	36.6	27.7	31.3	35.8	39.9	41.3	41.1
under 35 years old	24.5	32.5	20.0	29.0	21.9	21.5	26.8	31.5	30.5	27.7

*Table 06; Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

**Special Veterans = served during the Vietnam Era in Indochina or adjacent waters and are eligible for priority services from the Illinois Job Service.

DEFINITIONS

VETERANS — all persons who served in the active military, naval, or air service and were separated with other than a dishonorable discharge. This definition excludes those who served on active duty in the Armed Forces for training purposes only and have not been called to active duty for a consecutive period of more than one year. Also excluded are those who are currently on active duty. As used here, active duty means a period of more than 180 days unless discharged because of a service connected disability. For persons who enlisted after September 8, 1980, active duty means a period of two years of the initial enlistment; excluded are persons discharged because of a service connected disability or because of hardship.

PERIOD OF SERVICE	from:	to:
World War I	April 6, 1917	November 11, 1918
World War II	September 16, 1940	July 25, 1947
Korean Conflict	June 27, 1950	February 1, 1955
Vietnam Era	August 4, 1964	May 8, 1975
Between Korea and Vietnam	February 1, 1955	August 4, 1964
Post-Vietnam	after May 8, 1975	

UNEMPLOYMENT — persons who are out of work and are actively seeking work.